New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1334. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FATE OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

The Northern Light Goes to Sea.

Five of the Arrested Lodged in Hudson-street Jail.

THE STEAMER'S CARGO OVERHAULED.

NO MUNITIONS OF WAR DISCOVERED.

Further Examination, &c.

The Imprisoned Indignant at Mr. Allen

MR. ALLEN'S STATEMENT.

ALMOST THE END.

The excitement in relation to the filibustering affair, did not die away yesterday. It rather gained in strength than diminished. The fact that six new arrests were made, on a charge preferred directly by Mr. ALLEN, set the matters in dispute all agog again. Messrs. FARNSWORTH, MORRISON, O'KEEFE, CRIGHTON, WALTERS, and LAWSON, were arrested on bail—each individual to find bail in the sum of $2,000 each. With the exception of LAWSON, these parties gathered at the residence of Marshal ROSEVELT, and were accordingly sent up. They were promptly bailed in attendance, but the bail-bonds in that instance were required, pending, until they are now under an injunction of secrecy on principle. Mr. FARNSWORTH declared that he is entirely ignorant of the whole affair, and quite as much knowledge of the ship or her belongings. Great indignation is manifested against Mr. ALLEN, and hard epithets have been freely hurled at him.

Colonel FRESON is still assisting to sustain inquiries, but was then in conversation with the District-Attorney, for a moment.

During the day the Deputy-Marshals were busily engaged in searching the *Northern Light*.

During the afternoon Mr. MCKEON telegraphed to the Attorney-General at Washington the result of the examination of the *Northern Light*, and that, in his opinion, as no arms were found on board, the steamer ought to be allowed to put to sea. At 9 o'clock P. M., an answer was received from the President, authorizing Mr. MCKEON to use his own discretion in allowing the *Northern Light* to raise her anchors and proceed on her voyage. Accordingly permission of the District-Attorney was granted, and the steamer made ready to proceed on the voyage, much to the satisfaction of the regular passengers, who were beginning to anticipate great inconvenience from the delay. The steamer was to be accompanied out by the Pilot and the Revenue Cutter Washington, which will leave her when she gets fairly out of reach of communication from the land. The two Deputy U. S. Marshals, who were nearly being taken off by her on Monday, are now on board of her by authority. They will have a speedy, and let us hope, a pleasant passage to Nicaragua, on arrival at which place they will superintend the discharge of the coal, and will undertake the return of any munitions of war which may have escaped the vigilance of the authorities who searched the steamer previous to this port.

In the first cabin there were 60 passengers; 76 in the second, and 200 in the steerage. The steam had been kept up on the vessel for 24 hours before she sailed. During yesterday morning she began to drag her anchors; and another anchor had to be thrown out.

FABENS H. FRESON, the Minister Plenipotentiary, has not yet been arrested.

The names of the parties arrested will be presented to the Grand Jury at its next sitting. The Government have its prosecution complete information of the whole matter, as also the names of other persons implicated, who will be arrested hereafter if circumstances so require.

Five Examined Forthwith.

THE COMMANDANT.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the curtain rose upon an interesting scene in the office of Mr. District-Attorney MCKEON. It had been previously reported that important revelations, in regard to the whole matter of the Expedition, were made by Mr. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, and that gentleman was early on hand to make good his statements by the virtue of an oath. The District-Attorney was not present to do up the necessary documents, having been closely closeted all the morning in the solution of some other extraordinary problem; but his pleasant-faced Assistant, Mr. JOACHIMSEN, was there, and there was beside a formidable array of Reporters. The statement of Mr. ALLEN was reduced to writing. He kissed the book, and the affidavit ran as follows, and it was instantly made the basis of a warrant for the arrest of the parties named:

Southern District of New-York, ss:

Wm. H. Allen, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that John Creighton, Francis B. O'Keefe, A. J. Morrison, Charles Walters, and Wm. Lawson, did, on the 26th day of December, 1855, at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York begin and set on foot a military expedition or enterprise to be carried from thence against the Territory of the State of Nicaragua, with whom the United States were, and now are, at peace, and further he says not. W. H. ALLEN.

Sworn to before me, Dec. 26, 1855.

GEORGE WM. MORTON, U. S. Commissioner.

THE ARREST.

While this scene was transpiring in the inner room, the anxious inquirers in the antechamber stood about, to the number of twenty or more, conversing in an animated way, and gathered into knots. Among this party were the five persons named in Allen's complaint. The warrant for their apprehension was served by Deputy Marshal MORTON in his usual quiet fashion, and this scene ensued:

Deputy—Gentlemen, you are all rearrested here.

Gentleman of Spanish—Who are arrested?

(Deputy reads the names.)

A Rearrestee—That's not my name, Sir.

Deputy—All but the "S," never mind that; it's all right. It is no good as to step outside, gentlemen.

Out they went—five as fine looking fellows as the *Northern Light* could have furnished, had she tried her prettiest. Mr. JOACHIMSEN met them in the lobby, and another conversation followed:

All (earnestly)—What under heaven are we arrested again for?

Mr. Joachimsen—As principals this time; yesterday as witnesses.

Col. of them—I'd rather be arrested as a principal, anyhow. (Sensation subsides.)

The party all went up stairs then, to see Mr. MORTON, the venerable and affable Commissioner. Here there was a third talk, all around. The Commissioner said he must go down stairs to see Mr. MCKEON, in order to ascertain the amount of bail which that officer might see fit to require in the case of each of these parties. He was absent not quite three minutes, and then came in to announce:

"Gentlemen! the District-Attorney requires bail in the thousand dollars each."

All—Wh-e-e-e!

First Party—Well, might as well take it easy; no use trying to look for bail.

Second Party—Five thousand dollars! Lord! that's more than I'm worth.

An Officer (3d vest)—Can't you get bail?

Profound silence for some seconds.

Mr. ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE presently stood forward to execute a bail bond for Mr. LYNDE. He took the necessary oath, (that he was worth $10,000,) and was willing to risk $5,000 of it upon Mr. LYNDE—who is, by the way, a splendidly developed six-footer, and very naturally an actor at the Broadway. Mr. LAWRENCE, who hailed him, is a restaurant keeper in the upper part of Broadway.

The remainder of the parties were not solicitous about finding bail, although they declared their ability to do so, had they chosen. They were accordingly told to make up their minds to receive the penalty—a night in the Hudson-street Prison. The compliments that were handed to and fro were slightly lugubrious after this, having reference to the accommodations of the Prison—the probabilities of the infliction of bonbonville, and like topics. Each asked the other how he felt, and they all felt as well as circumstances would permit—that is was a very unpleasant affair all round.

By this time the whole party, with the Deputy in charge, had gathered at the side of the house appointed to the Marshal, where their commitments were made out. While this act was performing, Mr. ABRAHAM FARNSWORTH dropped in at the Marshal's Office, and surrendered himself. He was immediately included among the parties for whom commitments were made out—having declined to bring his bail with him, wishing to test the case. [We give elsewhere Mr. FARNSWORTH's version of the affair in Brooklyn between himself and Mr. ALLEN.] Mr. LYNDE having been released, there were five persons to be committed, including Mr. FARNSWORTH. Deputy MORTON took them in charge, and invited them to make ready for departure. They did so, cheerfully. They were all philosophers. They took the world easy. They were martyrs. Placidly and in company they departed. But there was one piteous petition for "extrication." The officer was inexorable; the cars were handy, he said,—and it was but a block two from them to the Prison; and with this many had to be contented.

Away they went. Up Murray-street, and across the Park to the Third-avenue cars. There was nothing in the shape of a hackney, and the company was tolerably comfortable—looking, like Mr. MICAWBER, for something to turn up. Half way to the first block, the Deputy met and stopped the Keeper of the Prison, himself a gentleman who was in a prodigious hurry to get down to the Marshal's office.

"Stop, Mr. Keeper! I have some company here for you."

(Grand tableau in the street.)

Keeper—Oh! take 'em along—take 'em along; I'll be up presently: you'll find the old lady there, and she will see to them.

The prisoners were offered the chance of going for bail, accompanied by officers; but they chose rather to stick by principle, as they were "stuck" as principals. They meant to test the matter thoroughly, and so they made no attempt at remedy. At 2 o'clock the doors of the prison were opened to receive them, and there they got through the afternoon.

THE EVENING IN THE PRISON.

We looked in upon the party in the evening at the prison. They were gathered, in company with some half-dozen others, friends of theirs, around a centre-table which flanked a glowing grate. In one corner of the room was a double bed. Several hard-bottomed chairs were strewed about. Two or three of the prisoners were smoking and playing cards. Others were lounging upon the bed. One had his wife to keep him company. The atmosphere of the room was thick with smoke and radolent of brandy, a hamper of which was backed up by another of wine, and a box of excellent cigars. The brandy, we understand, was the gift of Captain RYNDERS.

The accommodations for the night were decidedly slim, so far as sleeping was concerned. The persons in charge of the prison, we were informed, had charged the sum of five dollars per head for such comforts as could be obtained by spreading a blanket and mattress on the floor of the main room of the prison. Declining to pay the price, which they considered rather too much for ordinary accommodations, they had, when we came away, a prospect of "piling away" in the cells up stairs.

The following are the names of the parties who remained in confinement at 8 o'clock last evening, with their occupations, (ordinarily,) as furnished by themselves:

1. Addison Farnsworth.....Editor.
2. Andrew J. Morrison.....Artist.
3. F. B. O'Keefe.....Physician.
4. John Creighton.....Custom-House.
5. Charles Walters.....Actor.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was formerly Editor of the Albany *Dutchman*.

Mr. MORRISON's father is a wealthy man, residing in West Troy.

Mr. O'KEEFE is a brother of Mr. Assemblyman O'KEEFE.

Mr. CREIGHTON is in the same regiment with ALLEN, the complainant. ALLEN is Adjutant of the 71st Regiment New-York State Militia, and CREIGHTON is First Lieutenant of Company K.

Mr. WALTERS is an actor, formerly of the Broadway, like Mr. LYNDE.

All are young men.

During the day ex-Judge PHILLIPS called at the Prison, to aid the parties with his counsel. He gave his opinion that it was better for them to remain as they were during the night, to make no attempt to procure bail, and to wait the developments of to-day. We are desired to state that all the parties can readily procure bail at any moment they please; but they prefer, they say, to wait patiently to see the upshot. At 10 o'clock, to-day, there will be some sort of definite action. So, for the present, this matter rests.

WHAT THE FIVE MEN SAY OF THINGS ON SHIPBOARD.

All the scenes on shipboard during the period of the arrest were attended with remarkable displays. It was altogether a very extraordinary time. CREIGHTON and MORRISON were refractory, and declined to leave the vessel when requested to do so. For this contumacy they were put in irons. MORRISON was ironed and put into the wheelhouse, and presently escaped, but was brought back, and was then ironed fast to CREIGHTON. The latter, when first ironed, was placed in a stateroom, "but," said he, "they thought that too comfortable for me, and so took me out." MORRISON and CREIGHTON, therefore, were chained together in the wheelhouse, and suffered very much from exposure to the intense cold. The handcuff which confined CREIGHTON was too small for his wrist, and scarred it so that the extent of the injury was quite apparent yesterday. He is very indignant at the treatment he has received.

But they had some fun, after all. MORRISON and CREIGHTON had hardly been chained together, when a brother in affliction stepped up to beg, that "What He hath joined together let no man put asunder."

There was an old fellow on board, who was guiltless of filibustering designs. He was highly indignant. He had no notion of being detained because there was a parcel of "them Fylebusters" to raise a rumpus.

The arrested men say that they have been harshly treated. There is a general feeling of regard for Captain FAUNCE, who has acted, they say, like a gentleman throughout. The other officers don't receive so much praise as he.

The Brooklyn Affair.

MR. FARNSWORTH'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Mr. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, whose name appeared yesterday in connection with the affair at the house of Mr. WM. H. ALLEN, in Brooklyn, has given us his version of the story.

FARNSWORTH disconnects this difficulty from the Nicaragua business. It was in reference to a matter that was personal between himself and ALLEN, that he went to the house of the latter late on Saturday night. He told ALLEN that he had come for an explanation, and denies that he made any threats, or that he struck at him with a bowie-knife. The whole of ALLEN's statement is expressly denied by FARNSWORTH. He has not been arrested on the warrant which is said to have been sued out against him by ALLEN, on a charge of "assault and battery with intent to kill." He was not sent for, but went to the Marshal's Office and voluntarily surrendered himself. "I am ready," he remarks, "to meet any charge that can be brought against me." We could not get him to acknowledge that there was any truth in the report that this Nicaragua difficulty was at the bottom of the Brooklyn trouble. He says it was a "personal" affair. We give his story as he gives it.

Mr. Allen's Statement—His Connection with the Expedition—The Brooklyn Difficulty.

The following interesting statement has been furnished our Reporter by Mr. ALLEN.

The origin of the contemplated expedition, with the names of the leading parties implicated, it will be seen, are given somewhat in detail, as well as explanation of the causes inducing to the secession from the filibusters on the part of Mr. ALLEN, and how he was forced into entering a complaint against them.

On the 26th of last November, Mr. ALLEN says he returned to Brooklyn, which for the last five years has been his residence, from Plymouth Rock, where he had been engaged for some weeks as Engineer upon the Plymouth Water Works. Immediately subsequent to his arrival, he was waited upon by Mr. ABRAHAM FARNSWORTH and Mr. GARDEN B. HALE, and the subject broached of an expedition to the new State of Nicaragua. The nature and design of the expedition was fully explained, and he was urgently pressed to join the expedition. No disguise was made of its being their design to join WALKER. The suggestion was to muster a regiment of men, and with themselves and others as officers, make their departure in the swift clipper ship of the steamer *Northern Light*. He did not fully acquiesce then in the proposition made to him. Within a couple of days another interview was had with the same parties, joined by DILLINGHAM, (Agent of Mr. FABENS,) and A. J. MORRISON. The project was then more fully discussed, when he finally consented to join them. Several meetings were had and further arrangements made to secure the proposed regiment of men. The plan agreed upon was, to engage parties under representations that they would be set to work building piers, erecting wharves, and upon various internal improvements. As to the inducement to induce them, it was with the reserve that he should take the position of Engineer. Meanwhile, about two weeks since, just before Mr. FABENS' departure to Washington, a message was sent to him with the request that he call upon the Nicaragua Minister, at his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He called in pursuance of the message, and had a private and confidential interview with His EXCELLENCY. Mr. FABENS proposed to him to go to Nicaragua as a secret engineer. He stated that he had been instructed by the Government to employ a suitable person to survey the route. Mr. ALLEN told him that he had already an engagement which would prevent his accepting the proposition. Mr. FABENS urged the honor of the position tendered him. He promised him high promotion in the State, and also informed him that an immense fortune could be realized from speculations in land. He alluded to other matters less civic connected with the future interests of the State. He finally told him, point-blank, of a project in view to send a military expedition to Nicaragua. The course thus pursued in diverting to this topic has lead Mr. ALLEN since to believe that at that time Mr. FABENS knew perfectly of the conferences that had been had by himself, by his agent, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and the other parties above referred to. Mr. ALLEN, at all events, before the termination of the interview, explained freely his position and the obligation he had already entered into. Mr. FABENS told him it was all right, and that the project would be put through. The statements made by his agent, he said, he was ready to indorse. Col. WALKER, he said, greatly needed men, in order to carry out certain schemes he had in projection, and that the expeditionists would be received with the utmost cordiality. He repeated the plan as set forth by Mr. HALE and others, to get up this regiment, by inducing men to go to Nicaragua under the belief that they were going thither as simple peaceful emigrants. The interview closed with congratulations to Mr. ALLEN upon his decision to join the expedition, and with repeated assurance of every effort in the power of Mr. FABENS to aid in consummating the project, and promise of glorious triumphs and wealth upon landing in Nicaragua. Other interviews were subsequently held by all the parties named, together with numerous others, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Meanwhile, the following were agreed upon as the officers of the regiment:

Colonel—G. B. HALL.
Lieut. Colonel—A. FARNSWORTH.
Major—W. H. ALLEN.
Captain—J. CREIGHTON.
Captain—F. B. O'KEEFE.
Captain—A. J. MORRISON.
Adjutant—L. SCHLEICHER.
Lieutenant—WM. LYNDE.
Lieutenant—C. WALTERS.
Capt. MAUL is also to be added.

The next day, after agreeing upon the above officers, Mr. FABENS left for Washington, and left matters in charge of Messrs. HALE, FARNSWORTH and MAUL, the editor of *El Nicaraguense*. These parties, during his absence, held frequent meetings, but excluded Mr. ALLEN from their sessions. Mr. ALLEN did not take special umbrage at this, but Messrs. F. B. O'KEEFE, MORRISON, and others, took offence at it. The final result was that Mr. ALLEN told them he would have nothing more to do with them. The place of meeting, meanwhile, was at room No. 18, No. 347 Broadway.

The attack made upon Mr. ALLEN last Saturday night by Mr. FARNSWORTH, at his residence in Brooklyn, was given in yesterday's TIMES. It was a most cowardly attack. Mr. ALLEN says, with an undisguised attempt to take his life. It was, Mr. ALLEN says, without doubt a plan preconcerted against his life by the entire party, and he charges complicity in the transaction upon the part of Mr. FABENS. He says, however, that had not the circumstances of the case been just as they were, and from the nature of the attack thus made upon him, and a certainty of the entire facts connected with such attack being made public in the examination in a Court of Justice, he should never have entered a complaint against a single member of the party. As it was, he was obliged to make the complaint, and felt exceedingly the delicacy of his position at present growing out of such original complaint.

Feeling Against Allen.

Mr. WM. H. ALLEN has waked up a complete hornet's nest. The stings are out in all directions. The interested parties freely denounce him, and are by no means spare in the use of hard names, of which "traitor" and "scoundrel" are the mildest. Mr. ALLEN's complaint, sworn to yesterday, was the direct basis of the new arrests, and that act naturally tended to rekindle the flames, hotter than ever. There is great sport ahead.

Mr. Maul.

Mr. MAUL, Editor of *El Nicaraguense*, lay very ill yesterday of intermittent fever, on board of the Revenue cutter, but in the afternoon was removed to the *Northern Light*. Mr. MAUL is quite a young man, not yet 30 years of age, and has been recently appointed State Printer under Col. WALKER. *El Nicaraguense*, established in the New State of Nicaragua directly subsequent to the settlement of Col. WALKER, is under his editorial charge. Mr. MAUL had with him upon the *Northern Light* three new fonts of type and a hand press. The boxes, by the way, in which the type was, it had been rumored previous to yesterday's official search, contained bullets and bullet moulds. Mr. MAUL, some years since, was connected with the *Times and Transcript* in San Francisco. Previous to assuming the charge of *El Nicaraguense* he conducted the *Operator* in Sydney, Australia.

The Baggage.

The five arrested parties found no difficulty in obtaining their baggage from on board the steamer. The officers were not very lynx-eyed in overhauling the contents, and let them go easily. It was a comfort to the men to have their things where they were safe. Some pistols were found, but they were not loaded, and the only armament was that which every outward-bound Californian carries.

Scene on Board the Northern Light, Yesterday.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Captain FAUNCE, in accordance with the instructions of the District-Attorney delivered to him the evening previous, commenced a search of the cargo of the *Northern Light*. The various United States Marshals on board joined him in the search, as also Mr. SAMUEL P. GOLAHON, specially deputized from the Custom-House, should it be necessary in the course of the investigation to break open packages having Custom-House seals upon them. The search did not commence at an early hour, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. GOLAHON from the Custom-House. In the first place, all the luggage and cargo of the vessel, except that deposited in the lower tier, was brought upon the hurricane deck. Knocking off box covers, tearing open sacks, and demolition of crates, revealed nothing except articles purely admissible in legitimate commerce. The inquisition party next proceeded into the lower hold. Here several immense boxes, some six feet long by three feet intercepted their gaze. As about the contents of these said boxes rumors had been prevalent that they undoubtedly embraced the contraband articles alleged to be on board, much interest was felt as removal of their respective covers was proceeded with. A layer of straw was first revealed, which, being removed, a mysterious something appeared, enveloped in brown paper. Exploration of what this mysterious something was was conducted with great caution. Increased anxiety and suspense betrayed itself in the countenances of the lookers-on, as the successive envelopings of paper were removed. The suspense had reached a painful altitude, when it was finally discovered that the boxes contained—plowshares. Three boxes, of lesser proportion in magnitude, but whose force of gravity coincided with their size, had served to excite no small degree of curiosity, were next directed to be opened by the examining force in command. The boxes in question were about two feet long and six inches in width. A sort of iron hoop-band enveloping the ends and centre of each box, indicated that the contents must at least be precious. The precious concealed material was at length shown to be type—the type designed for the *El Nicaraguense*. Some questioned whether this type might not possibly, after all, be construed as filibustering material, considering its destination. Some saddles were also found in the hold, but it was impossible to make them assume a more warlike aspect than simple mule saddles. Further investigation turned up nothing allowing unfavorable suspicion. The investigation underneath the coal in the coal bunkers, which it was supposed at first would have to be made, was not entered upon, information having been given to Capt. FAUNCE of the arrangement for the examination underneath the coal upon arrival of the steamer at Punta Arenas, as shown in the correspondence published elsewhere between the President of the Accessory Transit Company and the District-Attorney. The search showed only the following articles on board that were not in the shipper's manifest: Fifteen mule saddles, four boxes of plowshares, two forcing pumps, [illegible] of lumber. The mule saddles were consigned by GARNISER, Punta Arenas; the plowshares to A. HYDE, Porto Rico, and the forcing pumps to C. N. SCOTT, the Agent of the Transit Company. A guard was directed to Lieutenant D. [illegible] also appearing, was permitted to pass unopposed. The goods of the various Express Companies, with the exception of WELLS & CO.'s Express, were let off from examination. The boxes containing the ploughshares were in the charge of WELLS & CO.'s Express. The baggage of the passengers was left unmolested. At 7 o'clock the examination was completed. The examining force, retiring from their labor, now sat down to a sumptuous dinner; Captain THELLERSON presiding, with Captain FAUNCE at his right. Champagne freely circulated. Captain THELLERSON congratulated Captain FAUNCE and his confreres, upon the termination of their examination, up to the point when their duty ended. The ordnance concealed under the coal, he assured them he should instruct the firemen to be careful and not heave by mistake into the furnaces.

Capt. FAUNCE said he was sorry the *Northern Light* should have been detained, but he was glad not to have joined in that portion of the investigation delegated to him. Healths of all hands were drank; Mr. SCOTT, who furnished the wine, was particularly remembered.

After dinner, Capt. FAUNCE left to communicate the results of his investigation to District-Attorney.

Who Mr. J. N. Scott is.

Mr. JOSEPH N. SCOTT is a man of some 55 years, of iron-gray hair, six feet high, and stout. He went to Tobago in 1850, to superintend GEORGE LAW's steamship line. He remained there a year. *Thence he went to Navy Bay, to select a site and* build a pier for the Aspinwall line. When the bridge over the Chagres River at Barbacoas was destroyed, he went up and rebuilt it. In 1852, at San Juan, he assumed the charge of the Accessory Transit Company, which berth he retains to this time. This is Mr. SCOTT, who has figured a good deal in this curious affair.

Who Mr. White is.

Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE, at present Counsellor of the Nicaragua Transit Company, and one of the lions of the day, is a native of the northern part of this State, whence he emigrated to Indiana early in life to practice law, and distinguished himself as one of the most ardent and active supporters of HENRY CLAY in the West. Having a fine person, a good voice, and entire confidence in himself, Mr. WHITE soon became a great stump orator, and was sent to Congress by the Indiana Whigs. He was offered the Whig nomination for Governor of the State by the Whigs, but he felt himself fitted to shine in a wider sphere, and came to New-York about fifteen years ago to practice at our bar, where he did not make a great figure. Becoming acquainted with Commodore VANDERBILT, under that eminent gentleman's auspices he went out to Nicaragua in the early stages of Californian emigration, to establish the new route with which he has since been so prominently connected and by which he, at one time, made a good deal of money.

The Police Sorry.

The Police appear to regret the detention of the steamer *Northern Light*. They believe that had she been permitted to sail with her steerage passengers their duties would have been greatly lessened—for some time at least. Captain HALSTD, of the First Ward, in speaking of the "filibusters," says "they consisted for the most part of pocket-book droppers, sneak thieves, runners, hackmen and vagabonds of the worst class in the City, and it was a great pity that they were not to be so easily got rid of."

Councilman Kerrigan's Return to Duty.

Councilman KERRIGAN appeared in his accustomed seat in the Board of Councilmen last evening, and for one who has been abroad since the previous meeting of the Board, he exhibited a remarkable familiarity with the proceedings. He was congratulated by nearly all the members present on his speedy return from Nicaragua; on the entire success of his journey, and on the remarkable change for the better in his appearance. The genial climate of Nicaragua, together with breathing sea-air, eating sea-food and drinking sea-water, have made him as hearty as a buck and twice as strong. It must be gratifying to a man who has spent some time in the Board of Councilmen, to be received with general enthusiasm by his fellow-members, after so long an absence in a foreign land.

No Mass Meeting.

The Filibusters didn't meet in the Park last night, rain or shine, "to talk over the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and the farce," though there was a rumor about noon that they would. One enterprising apple-woman went up and took her stand by the City Hall steps, but nobody else rallied. So there was no indignation meeting.

Correspondence between Mr. Lord and Mr. McKeon.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1855.

HON. JOHN MCKEON, District-Attorney:

DEAR SIR: As I understand that you have information that cannon and munitions of war have been put on board the Company's steamer *Northern Light*, concealed under the coal, I have to request that you will, instead of detaining the ship to remove the coal, send two officers to Punta Arenas in her, to supervise the landing of the freight from her. The said officers to be taken out and brought home free of expense to the Government. In doing which you will confer an obligation upon the Company and your obedient servant.

JOHN LORD, President.

To this Mr. MCKEON sent the following reply:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 26, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, respecting the cannon, &c., alleged to have been concealed under the coal of the *Northern Light*.

I have requested the Marshal of this district to detail two officers in compliance with your proposal and whose names will be given to you by him. I have also to ask a stipulation on your part that all such cannon, &c., may be returned by the *Northern Light* in this City. I am very respectfully,

JOHN MCKEON,
United States District Attorney.

THOS. LORD, Esq., President Accessory Transit Company.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY,
Dec. 26, 1855.

To John McKeon, Esq., United States District Attorney:

SIR: I have this moment received your favor of this date and note contents. I will immediately give written instructions to Capt. THOMAS ARNOLD to permit no cannon or munitions of war, if any should be found secreted on board the *Northern Light* on her arrival at Punta Arenas, in conformity with your request.

Your obedient servant,
THOS. LORD, President.

Sailing of the Northern Light.

The *Northern Light* sailed last night at a few minutes past 12 o'clock.

"The Fourth Act's past—
The last grave seals—
The weeping hours have dug and rent,
And rolled back *Old Time!*"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration Impatient for the Organization.

The Proposition to Elect Orr Temporary Speaker.

Probable Arrest of Col. French.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Administration is becoming very impatient for the organization of the House, as its interests are suffering materially by the delay. A member of the Cabinet declared to-day that the organization must be effected somehow soon. This is the secret of to-day's yielding by the Opposition. If the Banks men maintain their present determined attitude, victory is sure.

CAMPBELL's proposition to elect ORR temporary Speaker created great excitement, to-day. It is now universally deemed an unfortunate mistake, and will be withdrawn to-morrow. It was seized upon with great avidity by the opposition. ROMAINE himself declared that, if adopted, it would certainly make ORR permanent Speaker. This is undoubtedly true, because it would afford pretext for the Democrats and scattering to unite in opposition to BANKS.

The proposition will probably be renewed by the Nebraska men, to-morrow, but no true man will vote for it, now that its real character and certain effect are understood.

It is understood that certain papers have been forwarded to New-York, from the War and State Departments, upon which Col. FRESON's arrest is expected. S.

The Resolution for a Continuous Session—Mr. Orr for Temporary Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

To-morrow a movement will be made to *rescind Mr. STANTON'S resolution providing for* a continuous session of the House until a Speaker is elected, and in the event of its success, it is probable that Mr. CAMPBELL will withdraw his resolution inviting Mr. ORR to take the Chair temporarily, till a Speaker is chosen, the latter's proposition being based on the former's.

The Free-Soilers are alarmed for fear if Mr. ORR gets into the Chair the American Party will go over to him, thus diverting the Democrats in a combination on Mr. ORR from their several candidates.

The movements to-day are regarded as indicative of a determination to elect a Speaker before the close of the week.

The Discussion of the Northern Light—Probabilities of the Recognition of Walker's Government—The "Armed Neutrality" in Kansas, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1855.

THE NICARAGUA DIFFICULTIES.

Nobody ought be surprised by the interference of the Federal authorities to prevent the sailing of the Nicaraguan steamer with her cargo of sunderwalls. It was not a wise man who supposed the advertisement publicly offering grants of land to settlers in Nicaragua, would relieve the case of difficulty by distinctly indicating that it involved the most peaceful of adventures. The decree authorizing these grants of land was issued by the Walker Government, which the United States had not recognised. Of course, if we do not recognise the Government we cannot recognise its acts as valid; and so the offer of land bounty can only be considered by the President as an invitation to "enterprising" men to come to Nicaragua, help steal the country, and take a portion of its soil for pay.

INTERFERENCE OR NON-INTERFERENCE.

Under these considerations our Government could do nothing less than interfere. While we do not recognize WALKER's Government, it follows necessarily, that we recognize him only as an intruder; and to say that the passengers by the *Northern Light* were "emigrants," going out upon invitation of the Walker Government, was to proclaim their lawlessness, and to render it impossible for the authorities to permit their departure.

COL. FRESON—RECOGNITION OF THE WALKER GOVERNMENT.

Col. FRESON is expected here again day after to-morrow. He says he intends to hang out his flag, and camp down here until the Walker Government is recognized. I take it for granted that, if WALKER sustains himself a reasonable length of time, his Government will be recognized, as it ought to be; but it does not follow that FRESON will ever be received as its Representative here. If WALKER really desires to conciliate the United States, establish friendly relations, and facilitate the recognition of the new *regime* in Nicaragua, he will do well to recall Col. FRESON, and send in his place some reputable native Nicaraguan, who has not forfeited the respect and confidence of the community. FRESON, I am satisfied, will never be received here. Indeed, he would need have his credentials supported by more than ordinary collateral proofs of their genuineness, ere they would be acknowledged, even were there no other difficulty in the way of his reception. His selection as the Minister has cost serious suspicion upon the whole of WALKER's proceedings. The apparent unwillingness to send here a native of Nicaragua seems to corroborate the story that no genuine revolution has been achieved, but that a band of armed and lawless men have seized possession of the country, made prisoners of its people, and set up a mock Government composed of these prisoners themselves, who dare not resist. The presence here of an intelligent native, who—while beyond the restraining influence of a six-shooter pointed at his temples—shall freely and frankly declare that the Walker Government is a Government in the legal sense, would go far to remove the difficulties now impending. FRESON, I am sure, will never be recognised.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The "armed neutrality" of the Free-State men in Kansas appears to have quieted affairs there again,—another exemplification of the truth that an attitude of determined and fearless resistance to contemplated wrong is the surest guarantee of peace. The lesson will be of value here during this exciting season.

CHRISTMAS.

We have had a cold, disagreeable, stormy day for our "Merry Christmas." Out-door arrangements for the occasion are all dismally disappointed; but our host of the *National*, ever guardful of the comfort and enjoyment of his guests, furnished the "fixin's" for a merry day-time in our spacious parlors; and to-night merry feet keep time to the strains of merry music, which inspires the young and gay to graceful motion in the many dances. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

The Senate was not in Session on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Mr. KNIGHT offered a resolution that the House continue to vote for Speaker viva voce without debate, and if no choice be effected before the first trial on Friday, another vote then to be had, and the person having a majority of a quorum, be declared Speaker.

The resolution was tabled by 11 majority.

Mr. PENNINGTON submitted a resolution, that until a Speaker is elected, the House continue voting from 10 A. M. to 12 M., on successive days, except Sundays, without debate, explanation and excuse for voting or absence, unless excused by 2/3 majority.

The rule tabled by 5 majority.

Mr. LOVE proposed that, until the Speaker be elected, no motion to adjourn shall be in order.

The rule tabled by 5 majority.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said all these suggestions are impracticable, on the will of the majority is the rule by which the House is governed. He thought, where rapid progress could be made by remaining to vote forthwith.

Mr. STANTON suggested a modification, which Mr. LOVE accepted, viz.: "That until a Speaker is elected no motion to adjourn shall be in order." He wished to bring the House to a fair understanding to sit here day in and out until that result should be effected.

Orders of "Agreed" "Agreed."

Mr. STANTON, (Kentucky) said a resolution might go with looking on its wings to this country, but the country might as well understand at the same time that a majority can take very other steps they desire.

Mr. QUITMAN was for following the example of our forefathers, and adopting the common law principle, namely, starving the Jury until they agreed on a verdict. (Laughter.)

Mr. CAMPBELL asked Mr. STANTON whether he thought a sectional organization of so limited continuance that he would give a certain party whose physical endurance is greater than others, owing to their larger number, facilities to effect their object.

Mr. STANTON replied: This House is to be governed on one list or the other. If the people [illegible] their responsibility to have returned a majority to the will of any particular man the House will be found, or we will go home to the people. We shall know what would be the result of his proposition, but every gentleman must vote according to the dictates of his own judgment.

Mr. LANDRUM, of Georgia, suggested that the gentleman from Georgia shall make the test for himself, but I object to his employing it to me.

Mr. MILLSON (Va.) thought there was no reason for the House imposing this restriction on itself, as it was always in the power of the majority to adjourn.

Mr. BOCOCK, while opposed on account of many reasons to a sectional organization, submitted to Mr. CAMPBELL, his colleague, whether the adoption of the resolution would do away with the necessity of his proposition which he now has before the House, and alluded to any more facilities than these gentlemen possess. If a sectional organization is to exist why not have it now as well as next week.

Mr. CAMPBELL and STANTON were agreed as to making the resolution a test of the strength of elements. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCMULLEN protested against such a movement, and give the Anti-Nebraskaites the advantage.

Mr. PARKE said the adoption of the resolution was now with him a mere matter of time. He desired to be excused from voting as he was about to take leave of his family and friends. [Laughter.]

The House then, by twenty-seven majority, refused to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. PECK suggested that he be excused from voting in consequence of pecuniary interest. [Merriment.]

Mr. PARKE wanted the resolution so amended that every member who may die under its operation shall have a monument erected to his memory at the same time. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that no motion for adjournment be in order until a Speaker is elected, and was accepted, by 114 against 96.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said as it was to be a protracted session, and as there was no reason why we should not in every possible way promote the comfort of members, he moved that the House adjourn from day to day until a Speaker could be elected.

Mr. CLARK, of Connecticut, moved the previous question.

Messrs. BOCOCK, THURSTON, WASHBURN and others opposed it, on the ground that such a motion as pending was unnecessary.

The House, by a majority of seventy, refused to table the resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER said he was not a lawyer, but had heard from lawyers that possession was nine points of the law. As he (Mr. C.) understood, he would be elected Speaker by the Democratic party, and he was prepared to vote for a Democratic Speaker in preference to the Clerk. He (Mr. C.) would vote for Mr. RANDALL, Democrat, of Philadelphia, or Mr. PHILLIPS, of Connecticut, Democrat, in preference to the Clerk. He was not in favor of interfering in the party struggle, there might be a contest between parties, and Mr. ORR would be found permanently in the Chair.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, replied. If those gentlemen from Indiana expected to be elected, put on paper, he had better speak out and say so.

Mr. CHANDLER explained. He objected to any compromise between the Democratic and Republican party, and during the contest the Democratic Party do not intend destroying their candidate and platform.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL denied that any deal had been talking and voting by the American Party, which had made no proposition to alter the present course of things.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that the House take a recess until to-morrow, 11 o'clock, 59 against 74.

Several members said that in effect was an evasion of the resolution adopted to remain in session till the election of a Speaker.

Mr. JONES' motion was negatived.

Notwithstanding the resolution of 9 o'clock A. M., passed the House at 6 o'clock P. M., pending the resolution inviting Mr. ORR to preside, it was agreed till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., which caused much laughter and confusion.

The New War-Steamer Roanoke.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Commodore MCKEEVER, of the Norfolk Navy-Yard, has informed the Secretary of the Navy that the war-steamer Roanoke, recently launched there, was not seri

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, November 27, 1855.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Comptroller's Estimate for 1856.

PLAIN TALK WITH THE COMPTROLLER.

Subtractions, Additions and Encumbrances.

THE TAX FOR 1856 NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS.

Increase over 1855 more than $1,000,000

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and after receiving and referring a number of petitions and reading a few bills a third time, they adjourned over to this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It is quite interesting to see Mr. Louis Dasnoyers, sitting in his counting-house at Lyons, with a small globe before him, pointing with his finger to the Mediterranean to the Sardinian coast, Japan, Bengal, Persia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, France, and then to Rome, China, Japan, Bengal, Persia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, France, and then declare, if there be any topic in geography, any localities, the like of which he does not become the great silk centre, almost in direct line from the Rhone and the Loire the silkworm and the mulberry, the cocoon and the skein, the weaver and the dye, the reeling and the twisting, are carried on. Lyons and the Rhone, Tours and the Loire, are to silk what Manchester is to cotton, what Sheffield is to steel, what Leeds is to woollens, what Belfast is to linen, what Nottingham is to lace, what Birmingham is to hardware, what Paisley is to shawls, what Kidderminster is to carpets, what Dundee is to jute, what Dublin is to poplin, what Cork is to butter, what Limerick is to bacon, what Galway is to kelp, what Wexford is to potatoes, what Waterford is to glass, what Belfast is to ship-building, what Cashmere is to wool, what Aleppo is to soap, what Mocha is to coffee, what Ceylon is to cinnamon, what Java is to sugar, what Canton is to tea, what Bengal is to opium, what Peru is to bark, what Brazil is to indigo, what Virginia is to tobacco, what Cuba is to cigars, what Jamaica is to rum, what Barbadoes is to molasses, what Mexico is to cochineal, what Hayti is to logwood, what Pernambuco is to fustic, what Carolina is to rice, what Pennsylvania is to iron, what Cumberland is to coal, what Wales is to copper, what Cornwall is to tin, what Australia is to gold, what Africa is to ivory, what Russia is to hemp, what Norway is to timber, what Sweden is to iron, what Prussia is to linseed, what Holland is to madder, what Germany is to toys, what Switzerland is to watches, what Italy is to marble, what Spain is to wine, what Portugal is to cork, what Greece is to figs, what Turkey is to carpets, what Egypt is to cotton, what Persia is to attar of roses, what Arabia is to dates, what Tartary is to horses, what Siberia is to furs, what Lapland is to reindeer, what Iceland is to fish, what Esquimaux is to blubber, what Kamschatka is to sables, what Thibet is to goats, what Nepaul is to musk, what Ceylon is to elephants, what Africa is to lions, what Asia is to tigers, what Europe is to bears, what Arabia is to camels, what Egypt is to crocodiles, what Nubia is to ostriches, what Abyssinia is to rhinoceroses, what Guinea is to negroes, what Ashantee is to gold dust, what Mexico is to silver, what Peru is to guano, what Chili is to nitre, what Brazil is to diamonds, what Hindostan is to rubies, what Ceylon is to sapphires, what Pegu is to topazes, what Siam is to white elephants, what Borneo is to camphor, what Sumatra is to pepper, what Java is to nutmegs, what Celebes is to mace, what Malacca is to cloves, what Bengal is to cassia, what Arabia is to frankincense, what Africa is to myrrh, what Abyssinia is to civet, what Arabia is to balm of Gilead, what Africa is to senna, what Arabia is to gum arabic, what Africa is to ostrich feathers, what Arabia is to aloes, what Africa is to ebony, what Arabia is to henna, what Africa is to alligator pears, what Arabia is to tamarinds, what Africa is to mahogany, what Arabia is to cocoa-nuts, what Africa is to palm-oil, what Arabia is to manna, what Africa is to gum copal, what Arabia is to olives, what Africa is to dates, what Arabia is to figs, what Africa is to pine-apples, what Arabia is to grapes, what Africa is to bananas, what Arabia is to pomegranates, what Africa is to melons, what Arabia is to water, what Africa is to sand, what Arabia is to camels, what Africa is to ostriches, what Arabia is to Arabs, and what Arabia is to Mohammed.

Mohammed is the Prophet of Arabia, Arabia is the country of camels, camels is the animal of sand, sand is the material of deserts, deserts is the home of Arabs, Arabs is the name of a people, people is the plural of person, person is the definition of man, man is the work of God, God is the Creator of all things, all things is the universe, universe is the opposite of nothing, nothing is the negation of something, something is the reverse of anything, anything is the contrary of everything, everything is the sum

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 26, 1888.

HENRY GAYTER.

Prices are steady and a fair business is done.

Dairy products were also in good demand, and although offerings were large, nearly all the choice stock was disposed of at full prices. Creamery A, 28c.; B, 27c.; C, 26c.; dairy, 24@25c. Cheese is in fair demand, and although receipts are large, the market is firm at 12@13c. for full cream and 13@14c. for skims. Eggs are in good demand, and prices are firm at 30@32c. for fresh stock.

Live poultry is in fair demand, and prices are firm at 12@13c. for fowls, 11@12c. for chickens, 10@11c. for roosters, 13@14c. for ducks, and 15@16c. for geese. Dressed poultry is in good demand, and prices are firm at 13@14c. for fowls, 12@13c. for chickens, 10@11c. for roosters, 14@15c. for ducks, and 15@16c. for geese. Turkeys are in fair demand at 14@15c. for live and 15@16c. for dressed.

Potatoes are in good demand, and prices are firm at $2 50@$2 75 per bbl. for Burbanks, $2 25@$2 50 for Peerless, and $2@$2 25 for Rose. Sweet potatoes are in fair demand at $2 50@$3 per bbl. for Jerseys and $1 50@$2 per bbl. for Southern. Onions are in good demand, and prices are firm at $2 50@$3 per bbl. for Orange County and $2@$2 50 for Southern. Cabbages are in fair demand at $3@$4 per 100. Celery is in good demand, and prices are firm at 15@20c. per bunch. Cranberries are in good demand, and prices are firm at $3@$4 per bbl. for Jerseys and $2 50@$3 per bbl. for Cape Cods. Apples are in good demand, and prices are firm at $2 50@$3 per bbl. for choice and $1 50@$2 per bbl. for common.

Dried fruits are in good demand, and prices are firm at 6@7c. for sun-dried peaches, 8@9c. for evaporated peaches, 4@5c. for sun-dried apples, 6@7c. for evaporated apples, 3@4c. for sun-dried blackberries, 5@6c. for evaporated blackberries, 3@4c. for sun-dried huckleberries, 6@7c. for evaporated huckleberries, 3@4c. for sun-dried pitted cherries, 6@7c. for evaporated pitted cherries, 3@4c. for sun-dried unpitted cherries, 6@7c. for evaporated unpitted cherries, 3@4c. for sun-dried raspberries, 6@7c. for evaporated raspberries, 3@4c. for sun-dried pears, 6@7c. for evaporated pears, 3@4c. for sun-dried plums, 6@7c. for evaporated plums, 3@4c. for sun-dried quinces, 6@7c. for evaporated quinces, 3@4c. for sun-dried blueberries, 6@7c. for evaporated blueberries, 3@4c. for sun-dried whortleberries, 6@7c. for evaporated whortleberries, 3@4c. for sun-dried Lawtons, 6@7c. for evaporated Lawtons, 3@4c. for sun-dried Kentucky Beauties, 6@7c. for evaporated Kentucky Beauties, 3@4c. for sun-dried Wilsons, 6@7c. for evaporated Wilsons, 3@4c. for sun-dried Cumberlands, 6@7c. for evaporated Cumberlands, 3@4c. for sun-dried Kittatinnies, 6@7c. for evaporated Kittatinnies, 3@4c. for sun-dried Snyders, 6@7c. for evaporated Snyders, 3@4c. for sun-dried Erie blackberries, 6@7c. for evaporated Erie blackberries, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Dominions, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Dominions, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Britons, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Britons, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Druids, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Druids, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Romans, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Romans, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Greeks, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Greeks, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Egyptians, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Egyptians, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Assyrians, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Assyrians, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Babylonians, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Babylonians, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Persians, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Persians, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Medes, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Medes, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Parthians, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Parthians, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Scythians, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Scythians, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Huns, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Huns, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Vandals, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Vandals, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Goths, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Goths, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Visigoths, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Visigoths, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Ostrogoths, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Ostrogoths, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Gauls, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Gauls, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Franks, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Franks, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Normans, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Normans, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Saxons, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Saxons, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Britons, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Britons, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Irish, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Irish, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Scots, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Scots, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Welsh, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Welsh, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Cornishmen, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Cornishmen, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Manxmen, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Manxmen, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Welshmen, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Welshmen, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Irishmen, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Irishmen, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Scotchmen, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Scotchmen, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Englishmen, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Englishmen, 3@4c. for sun-dried Ancient Britishers, 6@7c. for evaporated Ancient Britishers

Interesting Case of Ventriloquism.

In another part of this morning's paper we publish an account of one of the most astonishing and horrible instances of fratricide that ever has come to our knowledge. It occurred about twenty years ago at Stanford Corners, a populous village on the Harlem River, in this State. The murdered man, known as Wakeman Stevens, was a native of Stanford, Conn., and came to Stanford Corners when a young man. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and was considered a very industrious and worthy citizen. He married a Miss Sarah Ann Hoyt, a native of Stanford Corners, and lived happily with her for several years, when he became acquainted with a young woman named Mary Ann Wilson, who resided in the family of Mr. Hoyt, the father of Mrs. Stevens. Mary Ann was a beautiful girl, and Wakeman Stevens, who was a man of very fine personal appearance, became infatuated with her, and finally induced her to elope with him. They went to Stanford, Conn., where Stevens had formerly resided, and lived together as husband and wife for about two years, when Mary Ann died, leaving Stevens with a child about a year old. Stevens then returned to Stanford Corners, and was married to Miss Sarah Ann Hoyt, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who officiated at the marriage of Stevens with Mary Ann Wilson. Stevens and his wife lived happily together for about two years, when Mrs. Stevens died, leaving Stevens with two children, a boy and girl. Stevens then married a Miss Hannah Hoyt, a sister of his first wife, and lived with her until the 27th of December, 1841, when he was murdered by his brother-in-law, Isaac Hoyt, under the following circumstances:

On the evening of the 27th of December, Stevens left his house, telling his wife that he was going to Mr. Hoyt's, and would return in a few minutes. He did not return, and Mrs. Stevens, supposing that he had gone to Mr. Hoyt's, and had remained there all night, thought nothing of his absence. The next morning, however, Mrs. Stevens sent her son to Mr. Hoyt's to inquire why his father had not returned home the night before. The boy returned, and informed his mother that his father was not there, and that he had not been there. Mrs. Stevens then became alarmed, and sent her son to the house of Mr. Hoyt, Jr., to inquire if his father had been there. The boy returned, and informed his mother that his father had been there, but had left about 9 o'clock the night before. Mrs. Stevens then became very much alarmed, and sent her son to the house of Mr. Hoyt, Jr., to inquire if he knew where his father was. The boy returned, and informed his mother that Mr. Hoyt, Jr., knew nothing about his father. Mrs. Stevens then became very much excited

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ALBERT H. NICOLAY & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 687 BROADWAY, CORNER OF ASTOR-PL., WILL SELL THIS DAY (THURSDAY), AND FRIDAY, DEC. 27 AND 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., OF MESSRS. ROBERTS, GRAHAM & CO., WHO HAVE DISCONTINUED BUSINESS, AND WHICH HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE STORE FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

The stock consists of a large lot of assorted Tapestry Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, Venetian and Hemp Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Crumb Cloths, Stair Rods, &c., which will be offered in lots to suit purchasers, and sold without reserve.

Also, the Fixtures, Counters, Shelving, Gas Fixtures, Platform Scales, Desks, &c., of the store.

Goods can be examined on the morning of sale, when catalogues will be ready.

Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEDYARD & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 111 Broadway.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE STORE NO. 687 BROADWAY, CORNER OF ASTOR-PLACE, WE WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN F. DELMONICO, DECEASED, THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE LATE FIRM OF DELMONICO & BROTHER, CONSISTING OF

ABOUT 1,000 DOZEN OF CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, SHERRY, MADEIRA, HOCK, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, SAUTERNE, CURAÇOA, MARASCHINO, BENEDICTINE, CHARTREUSE, ANISETTE, KIRSCHWASSER, ROSOLIO, PEPPERMINT, BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN, RUM, ALE, PORTER, CIDER, &c.

ALSO, ABOUT 1,000 DOZEN OF CLARET, SHERRY, MADEIRA, HOCK, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, SAUTERNE, CURAÇOA, MARASCHINO, BENEDICTINE, CHARTREUSE, ANISETTE, KIRSCHWASSER, ROSOLIO, PEPPERMINT, BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN, RUM, ALE, PORTER, CIDER, &c.

ALSO, THE FIXTURES, COUNTERS, SHELVING, GAS FIXTURES, PLATFORM SCALES, DESKS, &c., OF THE STORE.

CATALOGUES READY FOR DELIVERY ON THE MORNING OF SALE.

HENRY H. LEDYARD & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 111 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., OF A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY.—THIS DAY (THURSDAY), AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 18 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, THE ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., OF A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY.

THOMAS KIRBY, Auctioneer.

No. 60 Broadway.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Night among the Wembley Colored People.

It must not for a moment be supposed that the Metropolitan ratios in which the representatives of the wealth and fashion of "our best society" meet for Terpsichorean exercise, are without a parallel; for, among the aristocratic circles of our colored brethren there exists an ardent love of the amusement, and they consequently have a ball-room which would do no discredit, in point of elegant appurtenances and decorations, to any of the fashionable establishments within the strictly defined limits of upper-tendom. There is something admirable in the aversion which the colored people entertain for that unbecoming Stoicism prevalent among the pale faces, not happily termed "borrowing trouble on in-terest." They always prefer sunshine to gloom, and under circumstances when the Anglo-Saxon would resort to an instrument to sever his jugular or elongate his throat with a yard of bed-cord, the dark-skinned take refuge in a fig, or give an upward impetus to their spirits by increasing the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] dance. [illegible] last-named establishment that a ball was held on Christmas night by the wealthy and aristocratic portion of the colored people of this vicinity. It was no half way affair, this ball; but conducted with all the decorum, and attended by all dressed and polished a company as is to be seen at any time or place among the magnates of the fashionable avenues. The tickets were $10 each, and all the surroundings were on a scale correspondingly elegant.

[illegible] to examine the room where the hours are to be chased by the flying feet of the satin and tarletan-attired assemblage. It is upon the second floor, provided with comfortable lounges, [illegible] chairs, a good orchestra, and on the [illegible] advertisements read—"all the modern improvements." The company arrive slowly by [illegible] and here it may not be out of place to remark, that one rarely observes a colored gentleman escorting any colored ladies. The thing couldn't be done. Evidently the masculines appreciate the "ladies' sentiment"—"two are company, but three [illegible]." If there is anything which could [illegible] a blush to a darkey's cheek, it would be the [illegible] overhearing by a third party, of the [illegible] and his eyed terms of endearment by which he softens the heart of the gentler sex. Consequently, when a single colored gentleman is be-held luring a lady upon both sinister and dexter arm, it is to be considered certain that his escort to one of them is reluctantly tendered.

Soon as wrappers and overcoats are doubed the company enter the ball-room. The assemblage, however, presents a pitchid appearance that is not [illegible] pleasantly suggestive. A male upon whose deep sable shining countenance the blackest [illegible] mask would present no contrast, accompanies a girl, beneath the olive tint of whose cheek the [illegible] bloom is plainly perceptible, and whose dainty hands manifest all the delicacy and beauty of the proudest belle of which the promenade can boast. And, per contra, a pale mulatto exquisite, in faultless broadcloth and white marseilles, per-fumed and jewelled profusely, leads into the com-pany a huge negress, of a Brazza shoot-iron black-ness and brilliancy, whose mammoth neck and [illegible] rising like a pyramid above her white satin corsage, and each arm bedecked with costly brace-lets and resembling in kids and fat, appear in [illegible].

The [illegible] manager, however, is a model for a sable [illegible], and we drop the hint especially for the benefit of artists in black marble especially. His mous-taches and imperial are luxuriant and well marked, as well as his pumps, gloves and [illegible] are unimpeachable good taste. Introduc-ing me in [illegible] style, and [illegible] me to [illegible] the gent [illegible] the best of the right foot into the hol-low of the left, the curvature of the spine, and the [illegible] resting of the chin upon the shirt ruffle, [illegible] on the part of the lady by sinking [illegible] a few inches deeper among her [illegible] bones [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] accomplishment. There is not much [illegible] said, but what is said is couched in [illegible] terms and of [illegible] length. Indeed, his or her [illegible] is the most extensive vocabulary of [illegible] double-compound words passes current as the word "discomplisant" of the clan.

The room accomodates just twenty couple, and after a few minutes of naive pelavering, the music strikes up, and the dancers are dancing in time. Although the colored people are said to be endowed with feet of inordinate proportions, it must be con-ceded that this is no obstacle to their grace in dancing attitude. There is a good deal of shuffling to be sure, and the sliding of some hundreds of huge slippers somewhat mars the effect of the really fine music; but then the enthu-siasm of the dancers could be restrained after so glorious a start even upon their fairy walking of a decrepid violin. For [illegible] there is no rest for them. The room will accommodate but half those who desire to dance, and as soon as one set has wearied, there is another ready to occupy their places. Meanwhile those who are resting busily chat upon fashions and matters of dress. [illegible]'s, Tiffany's, Ball, Black & Co's, and other leading establishments, are in turn the topics of the deserful but desultory gossip. The ladies admire and compliment each other's appearance, as when the custom of being compli-mented in turn, just as white folks do; and the manner in which manifestations of partiality for some were in evidence, were shown by the gay beaux, who bought their approbation. When we left them, or in the night, they were still dancing with all the unwonted enthusiasm of a first ball-ism, and will separate only when the orchestra re-tires from sheer want of breath.

Such is an aristocratic ballgoing the colored up-per ten. The Mitchian drivers of the carriages stand [illegible] as we descend the steps, kicking their heels against the curb stones, and muttering in-terjections between their closed teeth against the [illegible] secure that the devil couldn't tire [illegible]; but in this case, as is in most others, [illegible] was thought tendered by a black man's [illegible] never long waits a palm to receive the extend-ed guerdon.

Commissioners of Emigration.

A quorum of the Board being present, Mr. Commissioner PURDY took the Chair, and a few bills were passed.

No fewer than 42 of the 89 ships already reported have arrived at Castle Garden during the week, with 6,366 bondable passengers, and 220 not bonda-ble, with $219,823 26 in specie means—averaging $35 each man, woman and child; besides which, 82 ships bound from passenger ports to New-York are known to be upon the sea—the balance being ships with no passengers.

No. Emigrants arrived to Dec. 19, 1855		189,693
No. Emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 26, '55..		8,194
Total		194,897
To same date in 1854		313,747
	1855.	1854.
No. inmates in Ward's Island	1,835	2,275
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	119	365
Total	1,954	2,640
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1855		$61,199 46
Aggregate receipts to Dec. 19, $366,519 18		
Received since, to Dec. 26, for commutation of alien passen-gers, &c	7,656 00	
		369,875 16
Total		$431,067 62
Disbursements to Dec. 19, '55, $450,967 12		
No appropriate made on 19th		
Total		450,967 12
Overdraft		$57,899 50

New Steamer Dry Dock.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL'S ship *Aurora*, one of the largest and heaviest ships in port, was, yesterday, raised on this dock for the purpose of being copper-ed. She was taken up on the outer end of the dock. The immense strength and balancing power of this structure are both clearly established by the fact, that to heave a ship, of only about half the length of the dock, can be placed at its extreme end, while the balancing power of the dock, by means of its chambers, is so great, as to enable it to maintain throughout the entire operation, a perfectly level position, in raising and sustaining the ship.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mr. W. H. PEMBROKE, residing at No. 247 Scher-merhorn-street, Brooklyn, left his residence on Mon-day morning, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, for his place of business, No. 76 Canal-street, New-York. He has not been seen or heard of since. He has a wife and three children. Any information will be thankfully received by his brothers at No. 15 Murray-street, No. 239 Broadway, or No. 70 Canal-street.

The Steamer Glen Cove.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please correct the statement of the accident to the steamer Glen Cove. In backing out from the Glen Cove dock, on Saturday last, she struck a rock, which caused her to leak badly. She came to New-York on the following morning to be repaired, and has resumed her trips. J.

St. Stephen's Day at Trinity.

At Trinity Church, yesterday afternoon, services appropriate to St. Stephen's Day, were held, com-mencing at 19¼ o'clock, previous to which the bells were chimed. The attendance was quite respectable. The Ante-Communion service was said by the Rec-tor, Rev. Dr. HASKINS. Rev. Dr. VINTON, of St. Paul's, read the Collect for the day.

Seamen and Wages.

Sailors have become [illegible] to the [illegible] lower prices will be paid [illegible] stock of advantage. To Liverpool, London, [illegible] and [illegible] and $30 only advanced [illegible] other direc-tions there is no change [illegible], the large advances not having been [illegible] as above.—*Shipping List.*

An Unknown Woman Found Dead.

An unknown woman was found lying dead, yes-terday morning, in the entry of house No. 19 Max-well-[illegible]. No marks of violence were found on her person, and the physician who examined the body gave it as his opinion that she had died of conges-tion of the brain, caused by intemperance. The ap-pearance of the deceased strongly indicated that such was the case. She was blind in one of her eyes, about five feet three inches in height, poorly clad, and seemed to be about 35 years of age.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The day after Christmas was a busy one at the Police Courts. At the Tombs a number of foolish persons, male and female, who had enjoyed Christ-mas too intensely, were permitted to enjoy them-selves in privacy in the cells. Many of them plead hard—they met a few friends. They said, and couldn't help "taking a drop;" others were never "up before," and were quite sure they never would be again; but it was no use, they were "sent down," by way of warning. At the other Courts, some cases of greater interest were examined, in-cluding the following:

HEAVY ROBBERY IN BOSTON—ARREST OF THE THIEVES IN NEW-YORK.

On Saturday night last the "Frecothic (Fencing) Academy," of the colored "Professor" Paton Stewart, corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, Boston, was robbed of six gold watches, valued at $260, six silver watches, valued at $200, and about $500 in money. All of the property belonged to persons under Mr. Stewart's tuition, and had been placed in charge of a young man, named John Jack-son, the porter or wardrobe keeper of the estab-lishment. When the exercises of the evening were over the gentlemen repaired to the dressing-room, in search of their watches and money, but found that Jackson, in whose custody their property had been placed, was nowhere to be found. A dili-gent search for him proving fruitless, no doubt was entertained but that he had absconded with all the valuables placed in his charge. The Police were notified, and telegraphic messages at once sent to Providence and New-York, whither it was thought the culprit had fled. Mr. Stewart set out at once for Providence, where, with Officer Rose, of that city, he searched for the absconder, but he was nowhere to be found. Mr. Stewart and Officer Rose then started for this City, where they arrived yesterday morning. An aunt of Jackson was known to reside in the Twenty-first Ward, and Capt. McKee, of that District, being notified of the fact, proceeded to her residence, in hopes of finding him. He was not there, however, but the Captain, accom-panied by Officers Sweeney and Havens, determined to continue the search, which they did the entire day, but without success. Before daylight yester-day morning they were again up in pursuit, visiting every place where it was thought Jackson would be likely to be, if in this City. Finally, at about 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, they discovered Jackson, whom they recognised from the description of his person given in a telegraphic dispatch, walking through Seventeenth-street, accompanied by two other young men. Jackson and his companions were at once taken into custody and conveyed to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where, on being searched, eight of the stolen watches and $17 in bank-bills were found on them.

Jackson acknowledged his guilt, and said that the two young men who were arrested with him were accomplices in the robbery. The two who were taken with Jackson gave their names as Philip Hig-gins and Samuel Roberts. All three were brought before Justice DAVIDSON, of the Second District Po-lice Court, who returned the property received to Mr. Stewart, and ordered the accused to be sent to Boston for trial. Jackson, who is only sixteen years of age, was accompanied in Court by his aunt, and by his mother, who recently removed to this City from Boston. He appeared very contrite for the offence committed. He said that immediately after the robbery he and his companions (neither of whom appears to be over twenty years old) left Boston and traveled on foot to Worcester, where they pawned one of the watches. They then took the cars from Worcester to Providence, where they pawned another watch. From Provi-dence they came to this City yesterday by way of the Stonington route. On their arrival here they pawned a gold watch valued at $195, for $12. This watch was subsequently restored by the pawnbro-ker to Mr. Stewart. As before stated, only $17 were found in the possession of the prisoners. Jackson denied having stolen any of the money from the Academy. They all desired to be tried in Boston, where they said they had more friends than in New-York. Accordingly they will be sent to the former city to-day.

ARREST OF A BALL THIEF.

John Haney *alias* "Banty Haney," was detected on Christmas evening in the dwelling of Mr. E. C. Clark, No. 377 East Fourteenth-street, which he had entered and robbed of clothes and money to the value of $140 75. It appears that he entered the front basement door while the family were up stairs, and after helping himself, started to leave, when he was observed by Mr. Clark. An alarm was given, and officers White and De Binder, after a long chase, suc-ceeded in capturing him with the stolen articles in his possession. He was taken before Justice Woon and locked up for trial. The Seventeenth Ward Po-lice represent him as being a notorious thief, and a terror to the neighborhood.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

John Mahen, residing at No. 246 East Twelfth-street, was shockingly beaten in Baxter-street, near Hester-street, on Christmas day. Mahen, it ap-pears, like a foolish fellow, spent part of the day in a low groggery in the above place, and while there had some words with a tobacco-vender. The diffi-culty appeared to have been ended, but soon after, as Mahen was leaving the groggery, he was attacked from behind, knocked into the street, beaten with brickbats, kicked in the face and leaped upon. He was finally left for dead by his brutal assailants and conveyed to a doctor's office near by, where his wounds were dressed. He presented a shocking appearance—his face was beaten almost to a jelly, and he was covered all over with blood. Yesterday James Keenan, John Hooks, and two others, charged with being parties to the outrage, were arrested and brought before Justice COMMOLLY. A number of per-sons who witnessed the transaction were brought up as witnesses, but none of them could be induced to testify. To every question put they only replied they "knew nothing about it." They were all locked up in hopes of improving their memory, as were also the accused, for a further hearing.

WOULDN'T MARRY HER GIRL.

Michael Broderick was arrested yesterday by offi-cer Mattheim of the Fourth District (Yorkville) Po-lice Court, and brought before Justice ROGERS, charged by Ellen Brennan with seduction. Michael wouldn't marry the girl, so he was locked up to re-flect on the subject.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Mrs. Bertha Nickel, residing at No. 127 Eld-ridge-street, stepped out of her apartments for a few minutes Tuesday afternoon, and on returning, again, found a young fellow ransacking her bureau, which he had pried open by means of a chisel. The thief, on seeing Mrs. Nickel, knocked her down and then made a hasty exit down the stairs. Mrs. NICKEL, recovering the blow, pursued the rascal to the street, and gave the alarm. Officer Slaight, of the Tenth Ward, being near at hand, gave chase to and captured the thief, and he was yesterday taken before Justice WOOD, who committed him for trial. He gave his name as Robert Francis. On his per-son was found a number of skeleton keys.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

De La Figuiera et al., Appellants vs. *Jackson, Respondent.*—WOODRUFF, J.—By the Act of 1849, (Sess. Laws, 1849, section 53) relating to the Ma-rine Court, an appeal to the General Term is author-ized from a judgment entered by the direction of a single Justice of the said Court *in the same manner and with the like effect* as appeals in the Supreme Court *from the decision of a single Judge*, to the Gen-eral Term.

Although the previous portion of the section re-lates to, and gives power to open, defaults, and the whole section is, in its frame and phraseology, liable to some criticism, as wanting in clearness and per-spicuity, I think the meaning is intelligible and I entirely concur with the Judge at Special Term that the right of appeal given by the statute is not con-fined to judgments by default. This opinion has heretofore been expressed in this Court, and I am informed that the General Term of the Supreme Court in this District have given to this section the same construction.

What then is the effect of an appeal to the Gen-eral Term of the Supreme Court? Section 346 of the Code declares in relation to that Court that an ap-peal upon the law may be taken from a *judgment* en-tered upon the report of referees on the direction of a single Judge of the same Court in all cases; and upon the *fact*, when the trial is by the Court or ref-erees. Under this section it seems to me very clear that when a cause is tried by the Court or by ref-erees, the effect of an appeal is to bring up for re-view by the General Term questions of law and fact both, and that from the time the appeal is taken and filed the cause is in either. But before the case is tried by the Court, or by referees, an appeal only lies *upon the law*, and the General Term have no juris-diction for any purpose except to review the ques-tions of law arising on the trial or appearing on the record or its out-branches.

It is obvious that judgments, "entered by direc-tion of a single Judge," must in this section include judgments entered upon the verdict of a Jury, for otherwise no appeal whatever would lie from such judgments. They are not provided for at all, unless so included. Although it is true that the Clerk is directed by the Code to enter judgment according to the verdict, yet his act is purely ministerial; that-duty is made in terms subject to the direction of the Judge, and is done in every practical sense under his immediate sanction.

Appeals to the General Term in the Marine Court have by the statute the same effect. When the case is tried by the Court the appeal lies upon the law and the facts, and the General Term has power to review his finding upon either or both. And when the case is tried by a Jury an appeal lies upon the law and brings questions of law under review and no more.

Motions for a new trial in the Supreme Court, as also in the Common Pleas, on the ground that a ver-dict is against evidence, or that the damages are excessive and the like, where the trial is before a Jury, are not originally cognisable by the General Term. They are regularly and properly made at Spe-cial Term and before judgment, and the jurisdiction of the General Term over such motions is obtained by appeal from the order of the Special Term under a different section of the code, (349), and not by an appeal *from the judgment*. There is nothing in the statute above referred to relating to the Marine Court, nor so far as I have been able to discover in any other statute, giving that Court power either at General Term or before a single Judge, to entertain a motion for a new trial as such, nor to review the finding of the Jury upon the facts and set it aside either as against evidence or because the Court deem the damages excessive.

If, therefore, it could be made to appear that the appeal taken to the General Term of the Marine Court after the verdict of the Jury and judgment thereon, was a mere appeal upon the facts, and was entertained by the General Term as a review of the find-ing of the Jury upon the evidence, without any error of law having occurred on the trial, and that the decision on the appeal was an exercise of subsequent authority to set aside a verdict as against evidence, or on the ground that the damages were excessive, I should say without hesitation that the General Term of that Court had no jurisdiction of any such question, and no power over the judgment, for any such purpose; and therefore that we ought not to order a transcript of the judgment to be set aside by reason of any such order of that Court. It may be that in order to avoid the effect of such an order upon the docket of the judgment in that Court, and obtain an execution, then the plaintiff would be compelled to resort to the supervisory power of the Supreme Court by mandamus, but if it clearly ap-peared that the order of the General Term was with-out jurisdiction, we ought not to set aside the tran-script, but should permit the plaintiff to take such benefit of the transcript and docket with the Clerk of the County, and have the means of enforcing his rights under it as the statutes have given him, with-out interference on our part to stay his proceedings.

The plaintiff here insists that the order of the Gen-eral Term was wholly without jurisdiction; the views above presented tend to sustain that proposi-tion, if I understand them, so assumed by the appel-lant's counsel, but the only evidence that the appeal brought to the General Term, and entertained by them as the basis of their order of reversal and for a new trial, is an affidavit that no exceptions were taken on the trial to the rulings of the Justice, nor to his charge to the Jury. This is not enough—it was never intended that the formal and technical rules governing the practice in the higher Courts should be applied in strictness to that Court. The proceedings on a trial there are informal, the plead-ings oral; they have in technical strictness no judg-ment roll. Their judgment record is a Justice's docket. There is then no bill of exceptions. I have therefore no doubt that on an appeal from the judg-ment upon *the law* as decided by the Judge on the trial, or as contained in his instructions to the Jury, if the General Term found errors in law had been committed, it was within their power, and in accordance with their duty, to reverse the judgment and order a new trial. The condition which was annexed would seem, in some degree, to indicate that they deemed the damages excessive; but this is not at all necessary nor conclusive infer-ence. It is possible that there and that an error of law was committed in respect to some particular ground or subject of recovery, the extent of which they could measure, so that no injustice could hap-pen to the defendant by affirming the judgment for the reduced amount if the plaintiff so elected. If the condition annexed to the reversal was founded in this idea, the plaintiff is not injured thereby, for he is not bound to accept of the condition tendered to him.

Without pursuing this branch of the inquiry fur-ther, it must suffice to say that the mere affidavit presented by the plaintiff on this motion is not suf-ficient to show that the appeal in question was not an appeal upon the law, of which the General Term of the Marine Court had jurisdiction, and we cannot upon the papers before us say that their order of re-versal was not within their power and authority.

But upon another ground it seems to me that the plaintiff's objection to the jurisdiction of that Court to reverse their judgment must be sustained. Neither the Supreme Court, nor the Marine Court, (in which latter appeals have no greater effect,) have power to authorize an appeal to be taken to the General Term, *nunc pro tunc*, after the thirty days, limited by the statute have passed. Code sec. 332, sec. 408; Reneid vs. Harris, 2 Sand R., 641; Powell vs. McCormick, 5 Pr. R., 307; Ellis vs. Thomas, 5 E., 561. They cannot do this directly nor indirectly. Humphrey vs. Chamberlain, 1 Keyman, 374. No ap-peal was taken in this case until more than sixty days after judgment, and the defendant had notice of such judgment, as appears by the papers on the day it was entered, and himself procured time to make a case, and stayed the plaintiff's proceedings.

The right of appeal was, I think, gone and the jurisdiction of the General Term to review the judg-ment *failed by the lapse of the thirty days.* For this reason I think that the order of the General Term was void, and did not entitle the defendant to have the transcript filed with the County Clerk, and the docket there vacated.

For this reason I think the order at Special Term should be reversed, but as the questions are for the most part new the reversal should be without costs.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—To combine the useful with the beautiful in the dispensation of your Christmas and New Year's presents, it is only necessary for gentlemen to visit KNOX's extensive establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and make their selections from his extensive stock of furs. His variety combines "sets" ranging from the lowest to the highest price; and as it is a prin-ciple with this enterprising dealer never to permit a customer to leave his establishment dissatisfied, if articles of a superior quality, offered at the very lowest market price, will afford him satisfaction, it is quite evident that those who wish to purchase will find it to their interest to deal with him. Re-member that he has determined to sell off his entire stock of furs between this time and the commence-ment of the new year, so that if you are disposed to secure a great bargain or bargains, and at the same time obtain articles that must prove acceptable to your lady friends, you can accomplish your purpose by making him a visit. *En passant*, it should not be forgotten that KNOX's holiday hat has for many years past been the most elegant and popular arti-cle issued at this season of the year, and those of our readers who design making "calls" on New Year's day should prepare themselves with the necessary appendage to a gentleman's costume as early as possible.

[Advertisement.]

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EMPORIUM OF CLOTHING,

No. 64 CHATHAM,

NEAR CHAMBERS.

THE BEST GOODS,

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Lowest Prices.

GEO. NEGUS,

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Mr. N. offers for the public inspection, Vestings of the newest styles. Also, a superior article of ready made Clothing not surpassed by any other estab-lishment in this City.

Remember, I am known only as the

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WINTER.

Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

RAY'S CHEVIOTED FLEECED.

Prepared expressly for the retail trade.

Excellent in material.

Approved in styles.

Superior in make.

Low in price.

Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable.

Garments worthy the favor of a discerning public.

JAMES R. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,

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☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWRY'S Pa-tent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WIL-LIAMS, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

ALFRED MUNSON & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have men's and boys' clothing in great variety. Particular attention is invited to their assortment of Robes de Chambres, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c., &c., all of which are suitable for holiday presents.

Anything purchased of A. M. & Co. for a holiday present, can be exchanged by the recipient, if it does not fit, or please the taste. No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNSON & Co., No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets.

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☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess most astonish-ing power in the cure of general debility and weak-ening of the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, Lon-don, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent entertainments given at this house has won for it an immense popularity, as can be seen by the crowds that visit it. To-night, again, will be given a most beautiful performance, consisting of the National Drama of "Harry Burnham," the ever popular "Magic Pills," and the favorite "Jackets of Blue."

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—DR. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 8 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

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[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of *Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises,* and Confec-tionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhi-bition at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufactur-ing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—A Private Class will be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—What is neater or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at FOLEY'S Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $2. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $2 to $12.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Bains of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no paral-lel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HERRMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—To S. ROOT, Esq.: Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twen-ty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: SAMUEL ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, for the BEST PHO-TOGRAPHS in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Dague-rreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Da-guerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

LONG-ISLAND.

Lawrence-street Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

The Christmas celebration at this Church, which was to have come off Tuesday evening, was post-poned, on account of the weather, until last even-ing. The delay evidently did not detract anything from the interest in the proceedings, as the house at an early hour was crowded to excess, and a mer-rier, happier audience never assembled. The house was decorated with wreathe and festooned with flowers. The Sabbath School children were seated on a temporary platform facing the audience, and the whole scene was an exceedingly pleasant one to the eye.

The exercises were commenced by singing "Our Sunday School," by the scholars, and was followed by a prayer, after which addresses and dialogues were delivered by the Sabbath-school scholars. One little girl dressed in white, her head wreathed in flowers, and a basket of flowers on her arm, came forward and sang "Come, Buy my Roses Red," and while singing the flowers were sold to the audience one bunch bringing the handsome price of $1 50. The exercises were of a pleasing and interesting nature, and so much pleased were the audience that at their request there will be another Festival held on Thursday evening of next week, when three or four colored children will take part in the exercises.

Brutal Attack on a Sailor.

Officer BISSELL, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, last evening, found a sailor, named JAMES WHITING, wandering about the streets, blinded by a severe beating he had received. He was taken to the Station-house, where he stated that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he went on board a ship lying in the East River, opposite Thorne's Dock, Brook-lyn side, for the purpose of finding a friend, when the mate of the ship ordered him to go to work; he replied that he did not belong to the vessel, and was going ashore.

Upon this refusal, the mate knocked him down, and, with another sailor, beat the prostrate man in the most brutal manner, inflicting a severe scalp wound, closing his eyes, and also injuring him se-verely about the body. To finish their atrocity, they pitched him overboard, but, fortunately, he was discovered in the water by the Captain of a schooner passing at the time, who rescued him from drowning. Mr. WHITING says he knows of no cause for this outrage upon him. He made a com-plaint before Justice SMITH last evening, and a war-rant was issued, but the accused parties were not arrested at a late hour last night.

Fatal Accident from Burning Fluid.

An elderly lady named HARRISON, residing in Lorimer, near Johnson-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning, from burns re-ceived by the explosion of a fluid lamp, a few days since. Her husband was severely burned at the same time, but not dangerously.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest of a City Watchman Charged with Burglary.

HIRAM L. MERRELL, one of the Jersey City watchmen, has been arrested on a charge of bur-glary. He had been seen walking his beat in com-pany with suspicious persons, and early on Tuesday morning, while ESQ. HARING, one of the roundsmen of the night watch was watching him and his asso-ciates, he saw him open the front door of Mr. ISAAC S. MEEKER'S residence in Grand-street. He arrested MERRELL, and upon searching him at the Station-house, found a bunch of skeleton keys and other in-struments used by burglars upon his person. Re-corder GUTTING yesterday committed the accused to jail for trial.

[Advertisement.]

HYMENEAL.—WHICH WILL HAVE BEEN DR. A CAR-PENTER'S little boy, a little daughter of Master CHARLEY was half mile [illegible] of [illegible] ..... was out in the yard, and saw a strange cat, and went in to say to [illegible] the house, and was coming [illegible] to it, and it bit him, and held on until choked off and killed. On last Thursday Mr. CLARK, being in feel a dull pain in his hand, near where it had been bitten; the pain increased, but not very severe, but caused an uneasy feeling, preventing him from sleeping at night. On Friday morning, he ate his breakfast as usual, and on rising went to take a drink of water, and found it utterly impossible to drink water; the sight or thoughts of it, gave him the most unutterable dread. He became the most horrible sight that can be imagined, craving drink, but the sight of water or even a vessel used for holding water, would throw him into spasms of a most violent nature. Sometimes he would, during his fits, take water in his mouth with a full deter-mination to swallow it; but the fits would continue until he was forced to eject it, seemed as though it must consume his very vitals, even the mention of water to him, would generally throw him into fits. Yet he retained his full senses until on Tuesday morning he failed and soon his suffering was over.

The little girl who was bitten has not as yet ex-hibited any dangerous symptoms.

DO YOU EAT PORK?—Physicians have just dis-covered that the tape worm only troubles those who eat pork. The *Gazette Medicale* asserts that the Hebrews are never troubled with it; the pork butch-ers are peculiarly liable to it, and that dogs fed on pork are universally so afflicted; in fact, it turns out that a small parasite worm, called *cysticercus*, (from two words signifying a small nest and a tail,) which much affects pork, no sooner reaches the stomach than, from the change of diet and position, it is metamorphosed into the well-known tape worm; and the experiments of M. KUCHENMEISTER, of Zitteris, upon a condemned criminal, have estab-lished the fact beyond all contradiction. Pork eaters will please make a note.

A CONVENIENT GUN.—DR. COLTON, the asso-ciated Dr. BUSHNELL, showed us an "Air Gun" yes-terday, which, to us, was a great curiosity. It has the appearance of an ordinary cane, though rather large. The upper portion has an air chamber, and when charged with air by a little force-pump, will drive fifteen separate shots before reloading. The lower half of the cane forms the barrel, easily loaded with ball, like an ordinary rifle. The piece is cocked by means of a short wrench. Bullets are driven with such force as to pass through an inch board at every shot. Dr. C. says he can shoot squirrels from the tops of the highest trees in the forest. He made several excellent shots in our office, hitting a cent at a distance of thirty feet.—*Portland "State of Maine."*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Bishop JANES, Mr. FRANKLIN W. HAYNES, of Dorchester, Mass., to MISS CARA M., young-est daughter of Elias T. DeForest, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, LEANDER WARE to JULIA E., daughter of Wm. Beebe, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, Mr. GEORGE H. DURKEE and MISS AMELIA F. EVANS.

At Hempstead, L. I., in St. George's Church, by Rev. W. H. Moore, CHARLES W. MAYNES, of Brooklyn, to ANN AMELIA, only daughter of Henry Sammis, Esq., of Hemp-stead.

At Griswold, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, JAMES H. PLATT, of New-York City, to SARAH, daughter of Samuel Cook, Esq., of the former place.

In Lowell, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at the Lee-st Church by Rev. A. Woodbury, Mr. GEO. W. HIMROD, of New-York, to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of W. C. Brooks, of Lowell.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the Astor House, of pneumonia, Hon. JOSEPH B. WELLS, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. WELLS was a native of New-Hampshire, and brother of Hon. Samuel Wells, of Maine, and John S. Wells, of New-Hampshire. Mr. W. has long resided in the West. His positions as Attorney for the State of his adoption, Lieutenant-Governor and Canal Commissioner, gave him an extended reputation, and his manly qualities of head and heart, won for him the love and respect of a wide cir-cle of friends. His funeral will be from the Astor House, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Friday. His remains will be ta-ken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25, of consump-tion, MARIA, wife of Peris H. Pomeroy, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, 27th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, M. W. Hamilton, No. 153 West 14th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-wood for interment.

In this City, on the morning of the 26th inst., GERTRUDE WENDEBOOM, wife of P. Y. Cutler, and daughter of Rev. Dr. C. D. Westbrook.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the South Dutch Re-formed Church, corner of 5th av. and 21st-st., on Friday, 28th, inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, MARY FRANCES DU-ANE, wife of Peter G. Duane, Esq., and daughter of the late John R. Timmins.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, J. George Gottsberger and R. B. Mallory, are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, R. Parker, Esq., No. 5 1st-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 27th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, BERNARD DONNELLEY, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thurs-day) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 220 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at No. 354 10th-st., MAR-CEY, aged 70 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Ever-greens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, HENRY THURSTON, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Adelphi-st. near Fulton-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 27th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIS, only son of Henry and Margaretta Nevins.

At Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, of disease of the heart, ROBERT O'HANLON, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family, and his brother, Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, are invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., this day, (Thursday,) from the South Ferry, New-York.

At New-Brighton, S. I., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Donnelly, JOHN STILES, M. D., of Sagua la Gr